

# Supporting Information

## **Proteolytic activation of SARS-CoV-2 spike at the S1/S2 boundary: potential role of proteases beyond furin**

Tiffany Tang<sup>1</sup>, Javier A. Jaimes<sup>2</sup>, Miya K. Bidon<sup>1</sup>, Marco R. Straus<sup>2</sup>, Susan Daniel<sup>1\*</sup>, Gary R. Whittaker<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Robert Frederick Smith School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA

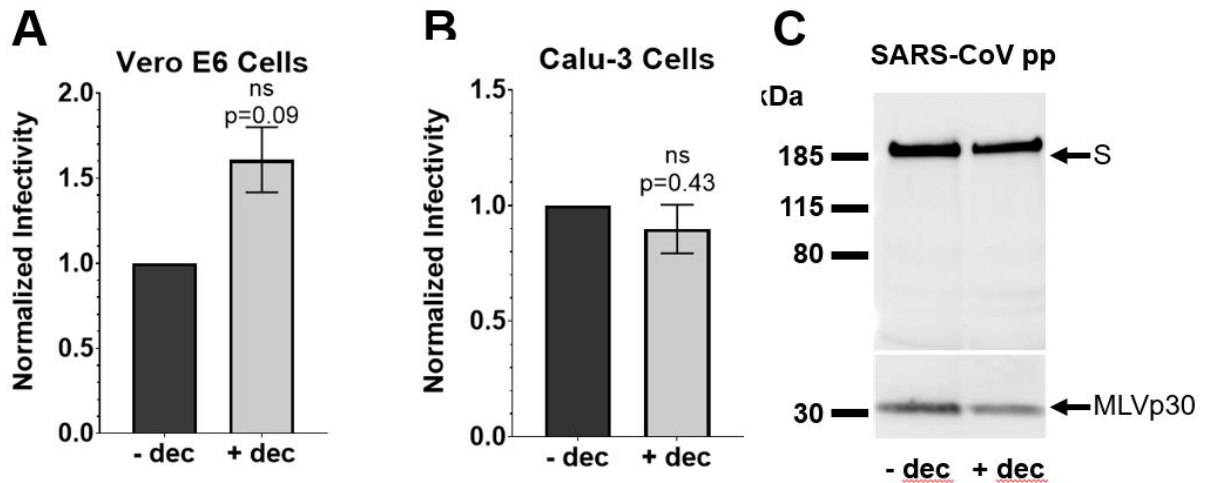
This document contains a supplementary figure describing the impact of dec-RVKR-CMK on SARS-CoV particle production for the article listed above.

\*Corresponding authors:

Gary Whittaker: [grw7@cornell.edu](mailto:grw7@cornell.edu)

Susan Daniel: [sd386@cornell.edu](mailto:sd386@cornell.edu)

**Figure S1**



**Figure S1:** Impact of dec-RVKR-CMK inhibitor on SARS-CoVpp production, which lacks the furin S1/S2 site. + dec refers to MLVpp produced in HEK293T that were treated with 75  $\mu$ M of dec-RVKR-CMK at the time of transfection. **(A and B)** Particles were used to infect Vero E6 and Calu-3 cells and infectivity is normalized to the – dec condition. Error bars represent the standard error measurements of three biological replicates ( $n=3$ ). Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired student's t test. ns, non-significant,  $P > 0.05$ . **(C)** Western blot analysis SARS-CoVpp using anti-S2 and anti-MLV p30 antibodies. S protein detected at 185 kDa, MLV p30 protein detected at 30 kDa.